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EXAMINER

CHARLES, DEBRA F

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3628

DATE MAILED: 12/15/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/506,767

Applicant(s)

LINK ET AL.

Examiner

Debra F. Charles

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NEW

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION:

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 September 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-51 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-51 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

Response to Amendment

1. Claims 1,2,5,6,7,9,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,20,21,22,23,24,28 and 31 have been amended. Claims 32-51 have been added. Figure 3 has been amended.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-51 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

In response to the attorney's remark relevant to rejection of claim 30 and then indicating it is allowable, the examiner is clarifying that claim 30 is not allowable since it was properly rejected under 101 and remains so. Therefore, the examiner is withdrawn the allow of claim 30.

Relevant to the applicant's referral to the safe harbor provision, the claims do not require the measuring physical objects or activities to be transformed outside of the computer into computer data, where the data comprises signals corresponding to physical objects or activities external to the computer system, and where the process causes a physical transformation of the signals which are intangible representations of the physical objects or activities. The applicant's claims do not show any signals corresponding to physical objects or activities external to the computer system, or a transformation of the signals that are intangible representations of the physical objects or activities. The only activity outside of the applicant's invention is conveying a modified account name to the user for acceptance. Here the applicant's invention only conveys a

direct computer output to the user without any physical transformation of a signal external to the computer system.

As per claims 1, 17 and 31, the examiner noticed the attorney deleted from the preamble "implemented in a computing environment", but did not add words into the body of the claims indicating the non-trivial use of technology.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

3. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 1-15, 17-22, 30-33, 35-36, 39, 41-42 and 45-49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 the **bodies of the claims do not recite technology**, i.e. computer implementation or any other technology in a non-trivial manner. *In re Toma*, 197 USPQ 852 (CCPA 1978). *Ex parte Bowman* 61 USPQ2D 1669.

For a claim to be statutory under 35 USC 101 the following two conditions must be met:

1) The claimed invention must produce a "useful, concrete, tangible result" (*In re Alappat*, 31USPQ2d 1545, 1558 (Fed. Cir. 1994) and *State Street vs. Financial Signature Group Inc.*, 47 USPQ2d 1596' 1601-02 (Fed Cir. 1998));

AND

2) The claimed invention must utilize technology in a non-trivial manner (*Ex parte Bowman*, 61 USPQ2d 1665, 1671 (Bd. Pat. Pat. App. & Inter. 2001)).

As to the technology requirement, note MPEP 2106 IV B 2(b). Also note *In re Waldbaum*, 173USPQ 430 (CCPA 1972) which teaches “useful arts” is synonymous with “technological arts”. In *Musgrave*, 167USPQ 280 (CCPA 1970), *In re Johnston*, 183USPQ 172 (CCPA 1974), and *In re Toma*, 197USPQ 852 (CCPA 1978), all teach a technological requirement.

In *State Street*, “in the technological arts” was never an issue. The invention in the body of the claim must recite technology. If the invention in the body of the claim is not tied to technological art, environment, or machine, the claim is not statutory. *Ex parte Bowman* 61USPQ2d 1665,1671 (BD. Pat. App. & Inter.2001)(Unpublished).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.

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Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1,2,3,4,5,11,15, 16, 32,38, 41 and 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chandra(U.S. PAT. 6085242A); Scott Nesbitt in "Web e-mail services", Link-up, Medford:MA, May/June 1999, Vol. 16, Iss.3; page 24, 1 pages; Adachi(JP07108119 translated); Hussey(U.S.PAT. 5826269A); and Kaji et al.(U.S.PAT. 4775956A).

Re claims 1, 5 and 16: Chandra disclose a method and computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions implemented in a computing environment of producing a unique modified name or second modified name based on a requested name that has been determined to already exist(Abstract, col. 3, lines 5-25), the method comprising the steps of:

selecting a word element from at least one list of word elements(col. 4, lines 10-33);

comparing the modified name with a list of existing names to determine whether the modified name is unique(col. 4, lines 10-63, col. 5, lines 15-63, col. 6, lines 5-20); and

if the modified name is unique, providing the modified name to the user for acceptance(col. 4, lines 50-65, col. 5, lines 15-63).

Chandra disclose(s) the claimed invention except account name. However, the URL name indicated is generated in the same way and does serve the same purpose and

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solves the same problem as the invention describes. Thus, it would have been obvious to one with an ordinary level of skill in the art to employ account name to get the benefit of assigning an account name to a URL to make the unique distinction between separate data access levels and to efficiently ensure the resulting computer generated name is unique. Further, in the article entitled "Web e-mail services" under the paragraph headed as "a few basics" on page 1, Scott Nesbitt discloses a well-known web email site functionality, where when the user tries to sign up by inputting a user-id, the system checks to see if the user-id is already taken. If it is already taken, the system presents the user with a list of suggested user-ids by creating ids that have been combined with your original id and an arbitrary number(s) or word(s). For example, if someone tries to sign up as steve@hotmail.com, it will suggest, steve0527, steve2004, etc. to create a unique ID. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Chandra based on the teachings of Scott Nesbitt. The motivation to combine these references is to effectively and efficiently enable alternate random name generation.

Chandra and Scott Nesbitt disclose(s) the claimed invention except combining the word element and at least a stem of the requested name to produce a modified name.

However, in page 2 para 5,6, 7,19-24 and 31 thereof, Adachi disclose(s) displaying a list of words and combining word elements to create a file name, and the file name uses the word combination given to the computer. Further, the reference also indicates any arbitration or abbreviation of the word can used as the file name. The abbreviation is effectively the stem of the word. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to

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modify the invention of Chandra and Scott Nesbitt based on the teachings of Adachi. The motivation to combine these references is generating random names and numbers to combine them thereby creating a unique word regardless of its use as an account name or as a file name is well-known and is an efficient and speedy method of obtaining unique account or file names.

Chandra, Scott Nesbitt and Adachi disclose(s) the claimed invention except receiving a requested account name from a user. However, in col. 8, lines 30-45 thereof, Hussey disclose(s) an account name filling a field in response to an email message from a server initiated by a user. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Chandra, Scott Nesbitt and Adachi based on the teachings of Hussey. The motivation to combine these references is to enable the computer system to receive an account name from a user more efficiently and effectively.

Chandra, Scott Nesbitt, Adachi and Hussey disclose(s) the claimed invention except stem. However, in Abstract, col. 2, lines 1-15, thereof Kaji et al. disclose stem as a part of a word. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Chandra, Scott Nesbitt, Adachi, Hussey based on the teachings of Kaji et al. The motivation to combine these references is to enable the computer system to use word derivatives to create unique account names.

Re claim 2: Chandra, Scott Nesbitt, Hussey and Kaji et al. disclose(s) the claimed invention except wherein the word element is randomly selected from the list of word elements. However, in page 2 para 5,6,7,19-24 and 31 thereof, Adachi disclose(s) displaying a list of words and combining word elements to create a file name, and the file name uses the word combination given to the computer. Further, the reference also indicates any arbitration or abbreviation of the word can used as the file name. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Chandra, Scott Nesbitt, Hussey and Kaji et al. based on the teachings of Adachi. The motivation to combine these references is generating random names and numbers to combine them thereby creating a unique word regardless of its use as an account name or as a file name is well-known and is an efficient and speedy method of obtaining unique account or file names.

Re claims 3, 4, 41 and 42: Chandra, Scott Nesbitt, Hussey, and Adachi disclose(s) the claimed invention except adjective, affix, noun and noun stem. However, in Abstract, col. 2, lines 1-15, col. 3, lines 45-67, thereof Kaji et al. disclose stem, adjective and affix as a part of a word. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Chandra, Scott Nesbitt, Hussey, and Adachi based on the teachings of Kaji et al. The motivation to combine these references is to enable the computer system to use word derivatives to create unique account names.

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Re claim 11: Chandra disclose combining word elements to produce a random name; comparing the random name with a list of existing names to determine if the random name is unique(col. 4, lines 10-63, col. 5, lines 15-63, col. 6, lines 5-20);

if the random name is unique, providing the name to a user for acceptance(col. 4, lines 50-65, col. 5, lines 15-63).

Chandra, Scott Nesbitt, Hussey, and Kaji et al. disclose(s) the claimed invention except randomly selecting two further word elements. However, in page 2 para 5,6, 7, 19-24 and 31 thereof, Adachi disclose(s) displaying a list of words and combining word elements to create a file name, and the file name uses the word combination given to the computer. Further, the reference also indicates any arbitration or abbreviation of the word can used as the file name. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Chandra, Scott Nesbitt, Hussey, and Kaji et al. based on the teachings of Adachi. The motivation to combine these references is generating random names and numbers to combine them thereby creating a unique word regardless of its use as an account name or as a file name is well-known and is an efficient and speedy method of obtaining unique account or file names.

Re claim 15: Chandra, Scott Nesbitt, Hussey, and Kaji et al. disclose(s) the claimed invention except combining the requested account name with both an underscore and a name. However, in paras. 22-24 thereof, Adachi disclose(s) combining names using underscore and name. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Chandra, Scott Nesbitt, Hussey, and Kaji et al. based on the teachings of

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Adachi. The motivation to combine these references is to enhance the efficiency of creating unique names using various combinations of numbers, letters and other printer marks.

Re claim 32: Chandra disclose receiving an acceptance of the modified account name from the user(col. 4, lines 50-65, col. 5, lines 15-63).

Re claim 38: Chandra, Hussey, Adachi and Kaji et al. disclose(s) the claimed invention except receiving a request to generate an alternate account name from the user.

However, the URL name indicated is generated in the same way and does serve the same purpose and solves the same problem as the invention describes. Thus, it would have been obvious to one with an ordinary level of skill in the art to employ account name to get the benefit of assigning an account name to a URL to make the unique distinction between separate data access levels and to efficiently ensure the resulting computer generated name is unique. Further, in the article entitled "Web e-mail services" under the paragraph headed as "a few basics" on page 1, Scott Nesbitt discloses a well-known web email site functionality, where when the user tries to sign up by inputting a user-id, the system checks to see if the user-id is already taken. If it is already taken, the system presents the user with a list of suggested user-ids by creating ids that have been combined with your original id and an arbitrary number(s) or word(s). For example, if someone tries to sign up as steve@hotmail.com, it will suggest, steve0527, steve2004, etc. to create a unique ID. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Chandra, Hussey, Adachi and Kaji et al. based

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on the teachings of Scott Nesbitt. The motivation to combine these references is to effectively and efficiently enable alternate random name generation.

6. Claims 6 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chandra, Scott Nesbitt, Adachi, Hussey and Kaji et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Kay(U.S. PAT. 6121533A).

Re claim 6: Chandra, Scott Nesbitt, Adachi, Hussey and Kaji et al. disclose(s) the claimed invention except further comprising the step of producing a unique seeded name based on the requested name, the unique seeded account name being produced by: combining the requested name with a numerical seed to produce a first account name; comparing the first seeded name with the list of existing names to determine whether the first seeded name is unique; and if the first seeded name is unique.

However, in Abstract, col. 2, line 55- col. 4, line 67, col. 21, line 20-col. 23, line 20 thereof, Kay disclose(s) using a pseudo-random number generator to create a unique seeded first name. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Chandra, Scott Nesbitt, Adachi, Hussey and Kaji et al. based on the teachings of Kay. The motivation to combine these references is to generate an output randomly based on input source material where the randomness is controlled in a specific fashion and the randomly generated sequences are repeatable as desired.

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Re claim 10: Chandra, Scott Nesbitt, Hussey, Kaji et al. and Kay disclose(s) the claimed invention except the steps of combining the requested account name with both an underscore and a name. However, in paras. 22-24 thereof, Adachi disclose(s) combining names using underscore and name. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Chandra, Scott Nesbitt, Hussey, Kaji et al., and Kay based on the teachings of Adachi. The motivation to combine these references is to enhance the efficiency of creating unique names using various combinations of numbers, letters and other printer marks.

7. Claims 7 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chandra, Scott Nesbitt, Adachi, Hussey, Kaji et al. and Kay as applied to claim 6 above, and further in view of Larson et al.(U.S.PUB. 2004/0098485A1).

Re claim 7 and 8: Chandra, Scott Nesbitt, Adachi, Hussey, Kaji et al. and Kay disclose(s) the claimed invention except wherein the seed is a single digit number, the numerical seed is a multi-digit number that is randomly generate and the method further comprises the steps of incrementing the numerical seed by one if the first seeded account name is not unique. However, in page 8, para 98 and page 10, para132 thereof, Larson et al. disclose(s) seed and incrementing numbers. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Chandra, Scott Nesbitt, Adachi, Hussey, Kaji et al. and Kay based on the teachings of Larson et al. The motivation to combine these references is that randomized seed is used to generate unique numbers

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or a series of numbers and the increment strategy is used to advance the number sequence forward to ensure unique output. Further, whether the seed is a single digit number or a multi-digit number would not impact the functionality or operation of the invention and, is thus, not patentability distinct. It is well-known that randomized seeds are created using either single or multiple digit numbers.

8. Claim 9 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chandra, Scott Nesbitt, Adachi, Hussey, Kaji et al., Kay and Larson et al. as applied to claim 8 above, and further in view of McFiggins et al. (U.S. PAT. 3792446A).

Re claim 9: Chandra, Scott Nesbitt, Adachi, Hussey, Kaji et al., Kay and Larson et al. disclose(s) the claimed invention except the steps of generating a second multi-digit numerical seed if the first seeded account name is not unique. However, in Fig. 3 and col. 9, lines 1-67, thereof, McFiggins et al. disclose using random numbers and incrementing random numbers that have multiple digits to create other random numbers. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Chandra, Scott Nesbitt, Adachi, Hussey, Kaji et al., Kay and Larson et al. based on the teachings of McFiggins et al. The motivation to combine these references is to highlight the efficiency inherent in combining various numbers to create multiple unique output from various random numbers.

9. Claims 12, 13 and 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chandra, Scott Nesbitt, Adachi, Hussey, and Kaji et al. as applied to claims 1 and 5 above, and further in view of Gu (U.S.PAT. 5874988A).

Re claims 12,13 and 45: Chandra, Scott Nesbitt, Adachi, Hussey, and Kaji et al.

disclose(s) the claimed invention except repeated for up to a predetermined number of iterations until a result is produced. However, in Abstract, col. 5, lines 20-36 thereof, Gu disclose(s) running a computer program a certain number of times to obtain a specific output. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Chandra, Scott Nesbitt, Adachi, Hussey, and Kaji et al. based on the teachings of Gu. The motivation to combine these references is to effectively and efficiently obtain a unique output that fits within a certain criteria.

10. Claim 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chandra, Scott Nesbitt, Adachi, Hussey, Kaji et al. and Kay as applied to claim 6 above, and further in view of Gu(U.S.PAT. 5874988A).

Re claim 14: Chandra, Scott Nesbitt, Adachi, Hussey, Kaji et al. and Kay disclose(s) the claimed invention except repeated for up to a predetermined number of iterations until a result is produced. However, in Abstract, col. 5, lines 20-36 thereof, Gu disclose(s) running a computer program a certain number of times to obtain a specific output. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Chandra, Scott Nesbitt, Adachi, Hussey, Kaji et al. and Kay based on the teachings of Gu. The motivation to combine these references is to effectively and efficiently obtain a unique output that fits within a certain criteria.

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11. Claims 17 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gabbler et al.(U.S.PAT. 5961593A), Scott Nesbitt and Hussey.

Re claim 17: Gabber et al. disclose a method of producing a unique random name in response to a request by a user(Abstract, col. 3, lines 25-65), the method comprising:

selecting a first word element from a database including a list of word elements(col. 4, lines 5-25, col. 7, lines 25-55);

selecting a second word element from the database(col. 4, lines 5-25, col. 7, lines 25-55);

combining the first and second word elements to produce a random name(col.6, lines 15-col. 7, line 55, col. 9, lines 1-55);

comparing the random name with a list of existing names to determine if the random name is unique(col. 8, lines 15-65); and if the random name is unique, providing the random name to the user for acceptance(col. 8, lines 35-63).

Gabbler et al. disclose(s) the claimed invention except account name and at least one preexisting list of word elements. However, the name indicated is generated in the same way and does serve the same purpose and solves the same problem as the invention describes. Thus, it would have been obvious to one with an ordinary level of skill in the art to employ account name to get the benefit of assigning an account name to a registration data set to make the unique distinction between separate data access levels and to efficiently ensure the resulting computer generated name is unique. Further, in

the article entitled "Web e-mail services" under the paragraph headed as "a few basics" on page 1, Scott Nesbitt discloses a well-known web email site functionality, where when the user tries to sign up by inputting a user-id, the system checks to see if the user-id is already taken. If it is already taken, the system presents the user with a list of suggested user-ids by creating ids that have been combined with your original id and an arbitrary number(s) or word(s). For example, if someone tries to sign up as steve@hotmail.com, it will suggest, steve0527, steve2004, etc. to create a unique ID. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Gabbler et al. based on the teachings of Scott Nesbitt. The motivation to combine these references is to effectively and efficiently enable alternate random name generation.

Gabbler et al. and Scott Nesbitt disclose(s) the claimed invention except receiving a requested account name from a user. However, in col. 8, lines 30-45 thereof, Hussey disclose(s) an account name filling a field in response to an email message from a server initiated by a user. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Gabbler et al. and Scott Nesbitt based on the teachings of Hussey. The motivation to combine these references is to enable the computer system to receive an account name from a user more efficiently and effectively.

Re claim 18: Gabbler et al. the first and second word elements are randomly selected from the database(col. 4, lines 5-25, col. 7, lines 25-55).

12. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gabbler et al., Hussey and Scott Nesbitt as applied to claim 17 above, and further in view of Kaji et al.

Re claim 19: Gabbler et al., Hussey and Scott Nesbitt disclose(s) the claimed invention except adjective and noun. However, in Abstract, col. 2, lines 1-15, col. 3, lines 45-67, thereof Kaji et al. disclose stem, adjective, affix and noun as a part of a word. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Gabbler et al., Hussey and Scott Nesbitt based on the teachings of Kaji et al. The motivation to combine these references is to enable the computer system to use word derivatives to create unique account names.

13. Claims 20, 21 and 46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gabbler et al., Hussey and Scott Nesbitt as applied to claim 17 above, and further in view of Gu(U.S.PAT. 5874988A).

Re claims 20, 21 and 46: Gabbler et al., Hussey and Scott Nesbitt disclose(s) the claimed invention except repeated for up to a predetermined number of iterations until a result is produced. However, in Abstract, col. 5, lines 20-36 thereof, Gu disclose(s) running a computer program a certain number of times to obtain a specific output. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Gabbler et al., Hussey and Scott Nesbitt based on the teachings of Gu. The motivation to combine these references is to effectively and efficiently obtain a unique output that fits within a certain criteria.

14. Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gabbler et al., Hussey and Scott Nesbitt as applied to claim 17 above, and further in view of Adachi.

Re claim 22: Gabbler et al., Hussey and Scott Nesbitt disclose(s) the claimed invention except combining the requested account name with both an underscore and a name. However, in paras. 22-24 thereof, Adachi disclose(s) combining names using underscore and name. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Gabbler et al., Hussey and Scott Nesbitt based on the teachings of Adachi. The motivation to combine these references is to enhance the efficiency of creating unique names using various combinations of numbers, letters and other printer marks.

15. Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gabbler et al. and Scott Nesbitt.

Re claim 23: Gabber et al. disclose computer-readable medium having computer executable instructions for performing a method of producing a unique random account name in response to a request by a user(Abstract, col. 3, lines 25-65, col. 5, lines 25-60), the method comprising the steps of:

selecting a first word element from a database including a list of word elements(col. 4, lines 5-25, col. 7, lines 25-55);

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selecting a second word element from the database(col. 4, lines 5-25, col. 7, lines 25-55);

combining the first and second word elements to produce a random account name(col.6, lines 15-col. 7, line 55, col. 9, lines 1-55);

comparing the account name with a list of existing account names to determine if the account name is unique(col. 8, lines 15-65); and

if the account name is unique, providing the account name to the user for acceptance(col. 8, lines 35-63).

Gabbler et al. disclose(s) the claimed invention except account name and at least one preexisting list of word elements. However, the name indicated is generated in the same way and does serve the same purpose and solves the same problem as the invention describes. Thus, it would have been obvious to one with an ordinary level of skill in the art to employ account name to get the benefit of assigning an account name to a registration data set to make the unique distinction between separate data access levels and to efficiently ensure the resulting computer generated name is unique. Further, in the article entitled "Web e-mail services" under the paragraph headed as "a few basics" on page 1, Scott Nesbitt discloses a well-known web email site functionality, where when the user tries to sign up by inputting a user-id, the system checks to see if the user-id is already taken. If it is already taken, the system presents the user with a list of suggested user-ids by creating ids that have been combined with your original id and an arbitrary number(s) or word(s). For example, if someone tries to sign up as

steve@hotmail.com, it will suggest, steve0527, steve2004, etc. to create a unique ID. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Chandra, Hussey and Adachi based on the teachings of Scott Nesbitt. The motivation to combine these references is to effectively and efficiently enable alternate random name generation.

16. Claims 24,27, 29, 34, 37, and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mann et al. (U.S. PAT. 6298341B1) and Scott Nesbitt.

Re claim 24: Mann et al. disclose a computer-readable medium having computer-executable components for producing a unique modified account name based on a requested account name that has been determined to already exist(Abstract, col. 3, line35-col. 4, line 30), comprising:

a user interface component for receiving an account name request(Fig. 5A, 5B,5C and 5D);

a database component including a at least one list of word elements and a list of existing account names(col. 4, lines 30-55);

a name generating component for selecting word elements from the at least one list of word elements and combining the word elements with at least the stem of the requested account name to produce modified account names, if the requested account name is not unique when compared to the list of existing account names(col. 4, lines 30-col. 5, line 25, col. 5, lines 1-50); and

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a search component for comparing the modified account names with a list of existing account names to determine whether the modified account names are unique(col. 5, lines 1-50) and,

if the modified account names are unique, providing the modified account names to the user for acceptance(col. 6, lines 45-67).

Mann et al. disclose(s) the claimed invention except account name. However, the domain name indicated is generated in the same way and does serve the same purpose and solves the same problem as the invention describes. Thus, it would have been obvious to one with an ordinary level of skill in the art to employ account name to get the benefit of assigning an account name to a domain to make the unique distinction between separate data access levels and to efficiently ensure the resulting computer generated name is unique. Further, in the article entitled "Web e-mail services" under the paragraph headed as "a few basics" on page 1, Scott Nesbitt discloses a well-known web email site functionality, where when the user tries to sign up by inputting a user-id, the system checks to see if the user-id is already taken. If it is already taken, the system presents the user with a list of suggested user-ids by creating ids that have been combined with your original id and an arbitrary number(s) or word(s). For example, if someone tries to sign up as steve@hotmail.com, it will suggest, steve0527, steve2004, etc. to create a unique ID. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Chandra, Hussey and Adachi based on the teachings of Scott Nesbitt. The motivation to combine these references is to effectively and efficiently enable alternate random name generation.

Re claim 27: Mann et al. disclose the name generating component randomly selects the word elements from the at least one list of word elements(col. 4, lines 30-col. 5, line 25).

Re claim 29: Mann et al. disclose the name generating component further produces a random account name by selecting two further word elements and combining them, the search component comparing the random account name with the list of existing account names to determine whether the random account name is unique, and if the random account name is unique, providing the random account name to the user for acceptance (col. 4, lines 30-55, col. 5, lines 1-50, col. 6, lines 45-67).

Re claim 34: Mann et al. disclose wherein the user interface component is also for receiving an acceptance of one of the modified account names from the user(Fig. 5A, 5B,5C and 5D).

Re claim 37: Mann et al. disclose wherein the user interface component is also for receiving an alternate requested account name from the user(Fig. 5A, 5B,5C and 5D).

Re claim 40: Mann et al. disclose wherein the user interface component is also for receiving a request to generate an alternate account name from the user(Fig. 5A, 5B,5C and 5D).

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17. Claims 25, 26, 43 and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mann et al. and Scott Nesbitt as applied to claim 24 above, and further in view of Kaji et al.

Mann et al. and Scott Nesbitt disclose(s) the claimed invention except adjectives, affixes, nouns and noun stems. However, in Abstract, col. 2, lines 1-15, col. 3, lines 45-67, thereof Kaji et al. disclose stem, adjective, affix, noun and noun stems as a part of a word. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Mann et al. and Scott Nesbitt based on the teachings of Kaji et al. The motivation to combine these references is to enable the computer system to use word derivatives to create unique account names.

18. Claim 28 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mann et al. and Scott Nesbitt as applied to claim 24 above, and further in view of Kay.

Re claim 28: Mann et al. and Scott Nesbitt disclose(s) the claimed invention except generating component further produces a seeded account name based on the requested account name, the seeded account name being produced by combining the requested account name with a numerical seed, the search component comparing the seeded account name with the list of existing account names to determine whether the seeded account name is unique, and if the seeded account names is unique, providing the seeded account name to the user for acceptance. However, in Abstract, col. 2, line 55- col. 4, line 67, col. 21, line 20-col. 23, line 20 thereof, Kay disclose(s) using a

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pseudo-random number generator to create a unique seeded first name. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Mann et al. based on the teachings of Kay. The motivation to combine these references is to generate an output randomly based on input source material where the randomness is controlled in a specific fashion and the randomly generated sequences are repeatable as desired.

19. Claim 31 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kay, Evans(U.S. PAT. 6430708 B1), Scott Nesbitt and Ganesan(U.S.PAT. 5588056A).

Re claim 31: Kay disclose a method implemented in a computing environment of producing a unique random output in response to a request by a user(Abstract, col. 3, lines 5-50 and col. 4, lines 10-25, col. 22, lines 5-67)

Kay disclose(s) the claimed invention except providing without any input or suggestion of names from the user, a list of multiple alternate unique output; and providing the user with the ability to select any one of said alternate unique output, enter a new string for use as an output or request an automated generation of a new list of multiple alternate unique output. However, in Abstract, col. 3, lines 40-60, col. 6, lines 25-67, col. 8, lines 10-61, Fig. 3,4a,4b,5,6, and 9 thereof, Evans disclose(s) generating an output and permitting user modification to the resulting data set, and then re-generating another output based on that data set modification. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Kay based on the teachings of Evans. The motivation to

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combine these references is to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the resulting output to ensure an unique output.

Kay and Evans disclose(s) the claimed invention except account name. However, the name indicated is generated in the same way and does serve the same purpose and solves the same problem as the invention describes. Thus, it would have been obvious to one with an ordinary level of skill in the art to employ account name to get the benefit of assigning an account name to a registration data set to make the unique distinction between separate data access levels and to efficiently ensure the resulting computer generated name is unique. Further, in the article entitled "Web e-mail services" under the paragraph headed as "a few basics" on page 1, Scott Nesbitt discloses a well-known web email site functionality, where when the user tries to sign up by inputting a user-id, the system checks to see if the user-id is already taken. If it is already taken, the system presents the user with a list of suggested user-ids by creating ids that have been combined with your original id and an arbitrary number(s) or word(s). For example, if someone tries to sign up as steve@hotmail.com, it will suggest, steve0527, steve2004, etc. to create a unique ID. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Kay and Evans based on the teachings of Scott Nesbitt. The motivation to combine these references is to effectively and efficiently enable alternate random name generation.

Kay, Evans and Scott Nesbitt disclose(s) the claimed invention except receiving a request to generate a unique random account name from a user. However, in col. 21, line 60-col. 22, line 15 thereof, Ganesan disclose(s) receiving a request to generate a

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word. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Kay, Evans and Scott Nesbitt based on the teachings of Ganesan. The motivation to combine these references is the Ganesan reference solves the same problem as the inventor's invention by uniquely generating random words. Eventhough the words are not necessarily account names, they are uniquely generated to provide identification of the user entering data.

20. Claim 33 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gabbler et al., Scott Nesbitt and Hussey as applied to claim 17 above, and further in view of Chandra.

Gabbler et al., Scott Nesbitt and Hussey disclose(s) the claimed invention except receiving an acceptance of the random account name from the user. However, in col. 4, lines 50-65, col. 5, lines 15-63 thereof, Chandra disclose(s) unique names generated by the computer and suggested to the user by the software of the invention, and this implies that the user can either accept or reject the suggested words. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Gabbler et al., Scott Nesbitt and Hussey based on the teachings of Chandra. The motivation to combine these references is the user can easily accept the offered idea from the computer software or efficiently and effectively reject it.

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21. Claim 35 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chandra, Scott Nesbitt, Adachi, Hussey and Kaji et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Jim DeRoest, "Hardening AIX Security", SunExpert, Brookline: MA, Sept. 1998, Vol. 9, Iss. 9, pg. 60, 4 pgs.

Re claim 35: Chandra, Scott Nesbitt, Adachi, Hussey and Kaji et al. disclose the invention except receiving an alternate requested account name from the user. However, in the paragraph entitled "A few basics" thereof, Jim DeRoest disclose enabling the user to select alternative authentication strategies for sign into a computer network. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Chandra, Scott Nesbitt, Adachi, Hussey and Kaji et al. based on the teachings of Jim DeRoest. The motivation to combine these references is Jim DeRoest's article shows the user may select alternatives that effectively and efficiently meet the user's preferences if the computer system does not relay alternatives the user likes.

22. Claim 36 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gabbler et al., Scott Nesbitt and Hussey as applied to claim 17 above, and further in view of Jim DeRoest, "Hardening AIX Security", SunExpert, Brookline: MA, Sept. 1998, Vol. 9, Iss. 9, pg. 60, 4 pgs.

Re claim 36: Gabbler et al., Scott Nesbitt and Hussey disclose the invention except receiving an alternate requested account name from the user. However, in the paragraph entitled "A few basics" thereof, Jim DeRoest disclose enabling the user to

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select alternative authentication strategies for sign into a computer network. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Gabbler et al., Scott Nesbitt and Hussey based on the teachings of Scott Nesbitt. The motivation to combine these references is Jim DeRoest's article shows the user may select alternatives that effectively and efficiently meet the user's preferences if the computer system does not relay alternatives the user likes.

23. Claims 47, 48 and 49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chandra, Scott Nesbitt, Adachi and Kaji et al.

Chandra disclose a method implemented in a computing environment of producing a unique modified name or second modified name based on a requested name that has been determined to already exist(Abstract, col. 3, lines 5-25), the method comprising the steps of:

selecting a word element from at least one list of word elements(col. 4, lines 10-33);

comparing the modified name with a list of existing names to determine whether the modified name is unique(col. 4, lines 10-63, col. 5, lines 15-63, col. 6, lines 5-20); and

if the modified name is unique, providing the modified name to the user for acceptance(col. 4, lines 50-65, col. 5, lines 15-63).

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Chandra disclose(s) the claimed invention except account name. However, the URL name indicated is generated in the same way and does serve the same purpose and solves the same problem as the invention describes. Thus, it would have been obvious to one with an ordinary level of skill in the art to employ account name to get the benefit of assigning an account name to a URL to make the unique distinction between separate data access levels and to efficiently ensure the resulting computer generated name is unique. Further, in the article entitled "Web e-mail services" under the paragraph headed as "a few basics" on page 1, Scott Nesbitt discloses a well-known web email site functionality, where when the user tries to sign up by inputting a user-id, the system checks to see if the user-id is already taken. If it is already taken, the system presents the user with a list of suggested user-ids by creating ids that have been combined with your original id and an arbitrary number(s) or word(s). For example, if someone tries to sign up as steve@hotmail.com, it will suggest, steve0527, steve2004, etc. to create a unique ID. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Chandra, Hussey and Adachi based on the teachings of Scott Nesbitt. The motivation to combine these references is to effectively and efficiently enable alternate random name generation.

Chandra and Scott Nesbitt disclose(s) the claimed invention except combining the word element of the requested name to produce a modified name. However, in page 2 para 5,6, 7,19-24 and 31 thereof, Adachi disclose(s) displaying a list of words and combining word elements to create a file name, and the file name uses the word combination given

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to the computer. Further, the reference also indicates any arbitration or abbreviation of the word can be used as the file name. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Chandra and Scott Nesbitt based on the teachings of Adachi. The motivation to combine these references is generating random names and numbers to combine them thereby creating a unique word regardless of its use as an account name or as a file name is well-known and is an efficient and speedy method of obtaining unique account or file names.

Chandra, Scott Nesbitt, and Adachi disclose(s) the claimed invention except adjective, affix and noun. However, in Abstract, col. 2, lines 1-15, col. 3, lines 45-67, thereof Kaji et al. disclose stem, adjective, affix and noun as a part of a word. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Chandra, Scott Nesbitt, and Adachi based on the teachings of Kaji et al. The motivation to combine these references is to enable the computer system to use word derivatives to create unique account names.

24. Claims 50 and 51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mann et al. (U.S. PAT. 698341B1), Scott Nesbitt and Kaji et al.

Re claims 50 and 51: Mann et al. disclose a computer-readable medium having computer-executable components for producing a unique modified account name based on a requested account name that has been determined to already exist (Abstract, col. 3, line 35-col. 4, line 30), comprising:

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a user interface component for receiving an account name request(Fig. 5A, 5B,5C and 5D);

a database component including a at least one list of word elements and a list of existing account names(col. 4, lines 30-55);

a name generating component for selecting word elements from the at least one list of word elements and combining the word elements with at least the stem of the requested account name to produce modified account names, if the requested account name is not unique when compared to the list of existing account names(col. 4, lines 30-col. 5, line 25, col. 5, lines 1-50); and

a search component for comparing the modified account names with a list of existing account names to determine whether the modified account names are unique(col. 5, lines 1-50) and,

if the modified account names are unique, providing the modified account names to the user for acceptance(col. 6, lines 45-67).

Mann et al. disclose(s) the claimed invention except account name. However, the domain name indicated is generated in the same way and does serve the same purpose and solves the same problem as the invention describes. Thus, it would have been obvious to one with an ordinary level of skill in the art to employ account name to get the benefit of assigning an account name to a domain to make the unique distinction between separate data access levels and to efficiently ensure the resulting computer generated name is unique. Further, in the article entitled "Web e-mail services" under

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the paragraph headed as "a few basics" on page 1, Scott Nesbitt discloses a well-known web email site functionality, where when the user tries to sign up by inputting a user-id, the system checks to see if the user-id is already taken. If it is already taken, the system presents the user with a list of suggested user-ids by creating ids that have been combined with your original id and an arbitrary number(s) or word(s). For example, if someone tries to sign up as steve@hotmail.com, it will suggest, steve0527, steve2004, etc. to create a unique ID. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Mann et al. based on the teachings of Scott Nesbitt. The motivation to combine these references is to effectively and efficiently enable alternate random name generation.

Mann et al. and Scott Nesbitt disclose(s) the claimed invention except adjectives, affixes and noun. However, in Abstract, col. 2, lines 1-15, col. 3, lines 45-67, thereof Kaji et al. disclose stem, adjective, affix and noun as a part of a word. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Mann et al. and Scott Nesbitt based on the teachings of Kaji et al. The motivation to combine these references is to enable the computer system to use word derivatives to create unique account names.

Allowable Subject Matter

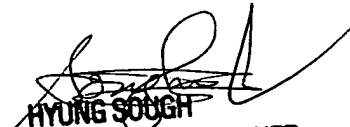
25. Claim 30 would be allowable if rewritten or amended to overcome the rejection(s) under 35 U.S.C. 101, set forth in this Office action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Debra F. Charles whose telephone number is (703) 305-4718. The examiner can normally be reached on 9-5 Monday thru Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hyung S. Sough can be reached on (703) 308-0505. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Debra F. Charles
Examiner
Art Unit 3628


HYUNG SOUGH
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 3600